THE COMMONWEALTH.

### CURRENT TOPICS.

TRE Philadelphis mint coined 3,000,000

A commune cradle and rocking chair has A PHILADELPHIAN has patented an ior

resper for horses.
FRANK R. STOCKTON receives \$250 for a story of 2,000 words.

MT. LABSENS, CAL., electrifies the hair OYSTERS have to be four years old bere they are harvested.

THE Philadelphia board of health wants crematory for gar'auge. Monogram storkings are said to com-mand as much as \$250 a pair. SIX hund od thousand Frenchmen own hares in 'che Panama Canal.

Ir Costs over \$3,000,000 a year to maintain the London police force. THE sand blast is now being utilized for earing the dingy stone walls of build-

A Srywish astronomer has discovered

JACK FROST of the North ought to tackle Yellow Jack of the South, and be quick

It is said that every woman who cares to follow the fashion will carry a walking JAY GOVLD allows his daughter \$25 a

week for pocket money, most of which she Oven 1,000 children are reported to have died from measter in Santiago, Chili, in

loss than two months.

FULLY 150,000 Jewish immigrants have landed in New York since 1880 and 100,000 of them remained here.

OSE watermelon doctored with half an ounce of strychnine killed 2,000 rabbits on 4 ranch at Traver, Col. Ginls are beginning to look toward den-listry as a field where their wits and in-

and Cyrus Field is a dyspetic. A SOUTHERN gentlemen at New York be lieves in a safeguard against vellow fever

consisting simply of a string of and garlic tied around the neck. In the Spanish Cabinet there are two

men of Irish lineage, Senor Pendergast, Minister of the Interior, and Licutenant-General O'Ryan, Minister of War. THE colossal bronze statue of Governo

the foundry at Chicopee, Mass. It will be ready for unveiling in two months. GOVERNOR DILLINGHAM, who was ele in Vermont the other day, is the son of the

Paul Dillingham, who was Governor of that State twenty-five years

England, is held by the present occupant at the nominal rent of five dollars. A free years ago the same tenant paid 2,000. EGYPTIAN corn is said to do exceedingly

well in California, or, indeed, on any land here the natural grasses ripen and dry

derer, is to be buried at sea. The family desire that there shall be no spot on earth to remind them of the fate of their way-

THE Jewell Belting Company, of Hartford. Ct., is making one of the largest leather belts ever made. It is to be double, 139 feet long, five feet wide and one-half HENJAMIN WRITE, a lineal descendant in

the fifth generation of Peregrine White, Colony, is living at Marshfield at the age THE most expert stenographer in the

country is said to be Mrs. Barrows, wite of the cilitor of the Christian Register. She is able to "take" Carl Schura's speeches thout difficulty.
THERE is one Sunday-school in Pitts

lurgh that is sure to have a big attend-ance. A lady, just deceased, left three thousand dollars to provide Christmas

An enterprising North Carolinian has sen sentenced to five years in the penitonbeen sentenced to five years in the pention-tiary for having fifteen wives. He explains that he was never satisfied in one place long and it was cheaper to get a new wife

WHILE a wedding party was waiting for a Squire to perform the ceremony at Al-pharetta, Ga., the groom excused himself and fled. The bride proposed to the groomsman on the spot, and they were

married within an he A REMARKABLY attractive lobster wa caught at Norwich, Conn., a few days ago.

color was a beautiful plush white. THE ficus clastica, from the milk of which the rubber of commerce is made, grows well in Southern California, and pre-parations are making to cultivate the trees. A great many will be planted next winter.

ENGLISH physicians condemn eigaretts ng because it produces throat dis-Even the best cigarettes are danerous. They cause more consumption of cotine than either the cigar or the pipe.

# HARRISON'S LETTER

Accepting the Nomination for Pres ident of the United States.

The Tariff Defined as a Constitutional Means of Protection, Whose Object is to Preserve American Markets for American Producers.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 11.—The fol-owing is General Harrison's letter accepting Republican Presidential remination

the Republican Presidential principles the Republican Presidential principles. IRDLANDLE, IRDLANDLE, Committee—Gentlemen: When pour committee visited me on the 4th of July last, and presented the official sanouncement of my nemination for the Presidency of the United States by the Republican Convention. I promised as soon as practicable to communicate to you a more formal acceptance of the nomination. Since that time the work of receiving and addressing, almost daily, large diegations of my fellow-citizens, has not only occupied all of my time, but has in some measure rendered it unintoessary for me to use this letter as a medium of communicating to the public my views upon the questions involved in the campaign. I appreciate very highly the confidence and respect manifested by the convention, and accept the nomination with a feeling of grattinde, and a full sense of the responsibilities which accompany it.

sing of gratitione, and a true sense of the responsibilities which accompany it.

It is a matter of congratulation that the declarations of the Chicago convention upon the questions that new attract the interest of our people are so clear and emphatic. There is further cause for congratulation in the fact that the convention utterances of the Democratic the convention utterances of the Democratic

the convention utterances of the Democratic party, if in any degree uncertain or contradictory, can now be judged and interpreted by Executive acts and messages, and by definite propositions in legislation. This is especially true of what is popularly known as the Tariff question. The issue can not now be obscured. It is not a contest between schedules, but between wide apart principles. The foreign competitors for our markets have, with quick instinct, seen how one issue of this contest may bring them advantage, and our own people are not so dull as to miss or neglect the grave interests that are involved for them. The asa ranch at Traver, Col.

Ginls are beginning to look toward denilstry as a field where their wits and inclustry may win a fair reward.

The daily consumption of needles in this country is said to be 4,200,000, most of which come from Redditch. Rug.

A REWARD of \$1,000 is offered for the discovery of a process whereby canned corn can be prevented from swelling.

A FRENCH electrician claims that he will soon be able to produce a thunder storm wherever and whenever it is desired.

Mas. Millen, of Salem, Ore, was ripping an old dress the other day, when she eliscovered \$25 in greenbacks in the liming.

LITHIUM is the lightest metal known, and is worth \$100 per cance.

The gray wolf is still a very live issue in Butte County, Dak, where he occasionally plays and hove among borses and other farm stock.

The island of La Costi, on the Fiorida coast, is being set out with cocoanut trees as mpidity that it will soon be one immense cocoanus grove.

A MILL-WHITE gopher snake, seventeen feet six inches long, having a part of his tail cut off, at that, has just been siain in Giynn County, Ga.

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A MARAICAN evaporated apples are sold largely in Germany. Attempts made to establish the fruit-evaporating business in that country have failed.

JAY Gould an outper for the first of diet, and Cyrux Field is a dyspetic.

A interests that are involved for them. The as

effect of our tariff duties. Those who advance it are students of maxims and not of the markets. They may safety be allowed to call their project "Tariff Reform," if the people understand that in the end the argument compels free trade in all competing products. This end may not be reached abruptly, and it approach may be accompanied with some expressions of sympathy for our protected industries and our working people, but it will certainly come, if these carly stops do not arouse the people to effective resistance.

The Republican party holds that a protective tariff is constitutional, wholesome and neces-

tariff is constitutional, wholesome and neces-sary. We do not offer a fixed ache inic, but a principle. We will revise the schedule, modify

tarif is constitutional, wholesome and necessary. We do not offer a fixed ache his, but a principle. We will revise the schedule modify rates, but always with an intelligent provision as to the effect upon domestic production and the wages of our working people. We believe it to be one of the worthy objects of tariff legislation to preverse the American market for American producters, and to maintain the American scale of wages by adequate discriminating duties upon foreign competing proflicts. The effect of lower rates and larger importations upon the public revenue is continguat and donatal but not so the effect upon American production and American wages. Less work and lower wages must be accepted as the inevitable result of the increased offering of foreign goods in our market. By way of recomponee for this reduction in his wages and the loss of the American market, it is suggested that the diminished wages of the workingman will have an undiminished purchasing power, and that he will be able to make up for the loss of the home market by an enlarged foreign market. Our workingmen have the settlen ent of the question in their own hands. They row obtain higher wages and live more consfortably than those of any other country. They will make choice between the substantial alvantages they have in hand and the deceptive promises and forecasts of those theorying reformers. They will decide for themselves and for the continued or destroyed.

The fact of a Treasury surplus, the amount of which is variously stated, had directed public attention to a consideration of the nethods by

continued or desiroyect.

The fact of a Treasury surplus, the amount of which is variously stated, had directed public attention to a consideration of the nethods by which the National income may best be reduced to the level of a wise and necessary expendiume. This condition has been seized upon by those who are hostile to protective custom duties as an advantageous base of attack a, our tariff laws. They have magnified and nursed the surplus, which they affect to deprecate, seeming of the purpose of exaggerating the evil in order to reconcile the people to the extreme remedy they propose. A proper reduction of the revenues does not necessitate, and should not suggest, the abondonment or impairment of the protective system. The methods suggested by our convention will not need to be exhausted in order to effect the necessary reduction. We are not likely to be called upon, I think, to make a present choice between the surronder of the notocitive system and the entire repeal of the internal taxes. Such a caningency, in view of the present relation of expanditures to revenues, is remote. The inspection and regulation of the manufacture and sale of olcomargarine are important, and the revenue derived from it is not so great that the repeal of the law need enter into any plan of revenue reduction. The surplus now in the Treasury should be used in

or deficiency appropriations, the proposited, should have the advantage of its use by stopping interest on the public debt. At least those who needlessly heard it should not be allowed to use the feer of a monetary stringeney, thus produced, to coerce public sentiment upon other questions.

Closely connected with the subject of the tariff is that of the importation of foreign laborers under contracts of service to be performed here. The law new in force prohibiting such contracts received my cordial support in the Senate, and such amendments as unity be found necessary effectively to deliver our workingmen and women from this most inequitable form of competition will have my sincere advector. Legislation prohibiting the importation of laborers under contracts to serve

bere will, however, afford very inadequats re-lief to our working people if the system of pro-tective duties is broken down. If the products of American shops must compete in the Ameri-can market, without favoring duties, with the products of cheap foreign labor, the effect will be different, if at all, only in degree, whether the cheap laborer is zeross the street or over the sea. Such competition will soon reduce wages here to the level of those abroad, and when that conductin is reached we will not need any laws forbidding the importation of laborers un-der contract—they will have no inducement to come, and the employer no inducement to send for them.

for them.

In the carlier years of our history public In the carrier years of our history public agencies to promote immigration were common. The pioneer wanted a neighbor with more friendly instincts than the Indian. Labor was scarce and fully employed. But the day of the Immigration llureau has gone by. While our doors will continue open to proper immigration, we do not need to issue special invitations to the inhabitants of other countries to come to our ahores or to share our citizenship. Indeed the necessity of some inspection and limitation is obvious. We should resolutely refuse to permit foreign Governments to send their paupers and criminals to our ports. We are also clearly under a duty to defend our civilization by excluding alien races whose ultimate assimilation with our people is neither possible nor desirable. The family has been the nucleus of our best immigration, and the homes the most potent assimilating force in our civilization.

The objections to Chinere immigration are distinctive and conclusive, and are now so generally accepted as such that the question has passed entirely beyond the stage of argument. The laws relating to this subject would, if I should be charged with their enforcement, be faithfully executed. Such amendments, or further legislation as may be necessary and proper

should be charged with their entorcement, or faithfully executed. Such amendments, or fur-ther legislation as may be necessary and proper to prevent evasions of the laws and to stop fur-ther Chinese immigration, would also meet my approval. The expression of the convention upon this subject is in entire harmony with my views.

Our circl compact is a Government by majori-

upon this subject is in entire harmony with my views.

Our civil compact is a Government by majorities; and the law loses its sanction and the Magistrate our respect when this compact is broken. The evil results of election frauds do lot expend themselves upon the voters who are robbed of their rightful influence in public affairs. The individual, or community, or party, that practices or connives at election frauds, has suffered irreparable injury, or will sconer or later realize that to exchange the American system of majority rule for minori—control is rot only unlawful and unpatriotic, lavery unsafe for those who promote it. The disfranchisement of a single legal elector by fraud or intimidation is a crime too grave to be regarded lightly. The right of every qualified elector to cast one free ballot and to have it honestly counted must not be questioned. Every constitutional power should be used to make this right secure and punish frauds upon the ballot. Our colored people do not ask special legislation in their interest, but only to be made secure in the common rights of American citizenship. They will, however, naturally mistrust the sincerty of those party leaders who appeal to their race for support only in those localities where the suffrage is free and election results doubtful, and compass their disfranchisement where their votes would is controlling and their choice can not be coerced.

The Nation, not less than the States, is dependent for prosperity and security upon the intelligence and morality of the people. This

The Nation, not less than the States, is de-pendent for prosperity and security upon the intelligence and morality of the people. This coromon interest very early suggested National aid in the establishment and endowment of schools and colleges in the new States. There is. I believe, a present exigency that eals for still more liberal and direct appropriations in aid of common school education in the States.

that the legislative nuthority should and will find a method of dealing fairly and effectively with these and other abuses connected with this subject.

It can hardly be a cessary for pae to say that I am heartly in sympathy with the declaration of the convention upon the subject of pensions to our soldiers and sailors. What they gave and what they suffered I had some opportunity to observe, and in a small measure to experience. They gave unguaging y: it was not a trade, but an offering. The measure was heaped up, runnin over. What they achieved only a distant reneration can adequately tell. Without attempting to discuss particular propositions I may add that measures in behalf of the surriving veterars of the war and of the families of their dead comrades should be conceived and executed in a spirit of justice and of the most grateful liberality, and that in the competition for civil appointment, ledocrable military service should have appropriate recognition.

The law regulating appearance to the case field Civil Service received my support in the Senate, in the belief that it opened the way to a much needed reform. I still think so, and therefore continuly approve the clear and fore-the expression of the convection upon this subject. The law should have the aid of a friendly Interpretation and be faithfully and reconstitution enforced. All amountments under it subject. The law should have the notes a friendly interpretation and be faithfully and vigorously enforced. All appointments under it should be attroducely free from partisms consid-

I notice with pleasure that the convention

sincere purpose, if elected, to advance the reform.

I notice with pleasure that the convention did not omit to express its solicitude for the promotion of virtue and temperance among our people. The Republican party has always been Iriendly to every thing that tended to make the home life of our people free, pure and prosperous, and will in the future be true to its history in this respect.

Our relations with foreign powers should be characterized by friendliness and respect. The right of our people and of our ships to hospitable treatment should be insisted upon with dignify and firmness. Our Nation is loo great both in material strength and in moral power to inchige in bluster or to be suspected of limorousness. Vascillation and inconsistency are as incompatible with successful diplomacy as they are with the National dignify. We should especially cultivate and extend our diplomation and commercial relations with Central and South American States. Our fisheries should be fostered and projected. The hardships and risks, that are the necessary incidents of the business, should not be increased by an inhospitable exclusion from the near 1 ingiparts. The resources of a firm, dignified and consistent diplomacy are undendedly equal to the peaceful solution of the difficulties that now exist. Our neighbors will surely not expect in our ports a commercial hospit lify they deny to us in theirs.

I can not extend this letter by a special reference to other subjects upon which the convention gave an expression.

In respect to them, as well as to those I have noticed. I am in entire agreement with the deciarations of the convention. The resolutions relating to the consequence in these public questions, we submit them to the people. Their intelligent particular and the people. Their the tilligent particular and the people. Their the life part in the Scaute. Inviting a calm and thought of the may, to coast defenses and pixelle lambs, express conclusions to all of which I gave my support in the Scaute. Inviting a calm and

## THE VETERANS.

Great and Magnificent Parade at Columbus, O.

Old Soldlers from All Parts of the Union Attendance—From Sixty to Seventy-five Thousand in Line.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. II.—During last night the old vots, with their wives and children, con-tinued to pour into the city, and camps and streets are about filled.

tinued to pour into the city, and camps and streets are about filled.

At an early hour the Grand Army men, in uniform and led by drum corps, began to form for the parade, which is one of the grandest ver witnessed on a similar occasion.

There were eighteen divisions, eight of them comprising the Ohio Department, which is out in full force. The Ninth Division was made up of the Veteran Crippled Soldiers' Association, Mexican veterans, Andrews' raiders, naval squadron and the Fifth U. S. Colored Volunteer Infantry. The Department of Illinois constituted the Tenth Division. Wisconsin and Iowa combined to make the Eleventh, Indiana divided into the Tweifth and Thirteenth Divisions. Kansas came in Fourteenth. The Fiftsenth included Pennsylvania, New York, Convectiont, Massachusetts, Missouri, Minesots, Maryland, Maine, New Jersey and Virginia, Michigan was the Sixteenth Division. The Seventeenth comprised California, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, West Virginia, Vermont, Arkansas, New Mexico, Utah, Tennessee, Dakots, Potomac, Colorado, Delaware, Oregon, Kennucky, Washing on Territory, Guil, Florida, Montana, Texas and Georgia; and the Sons of Veterans came in as the Eighteenth Division.

In advance of the divisions, which marched

in numerical order, were the police, the commander of the parade and the Commander in their staffs, and the Ohio Hattle-flag Veteran Batallion.

On Broad street, north of the State House, and the Ohio Hattle-flag Veteran Batallion.

immense and beautifully decorated reviewing stand held the distinguished guests of the occa-sion. All along the line of march the streets were densely packed with interested, and at times excited, speciators, the sight of the griz-ried and gray "boys" bringing tears and shouts of admiration.

of admiration.

The parade was the most successful ever held by the organization without any exception. For hour after hour the immense p.occasion filed along, and still it attended away into the filed along, and still it stretched away into the distance, so that its end could not be seen. In great contrast to the encampment of last year, at St. Louis, the weather was superb, and neither rain nor dust came to interfere with the success of the occasion.

General W. T. Sherman appeared on the stand at 11 o'clock, and was received by the crowd with cheers. Mrs. General Logan, Mrs. General Alger and Mrs. Governor Foraker appeared soon after, and were welcomed in the same way. Judge Thurman also occupied a seat on the stand.

Along the line of march the crowd was densely packed on the sidewalk, and the only way to

Along the line of march the crowd was densely packed on the sidewalk, and the only way to get around was to break through the guard that held the crowd back and run for it in the space reserved for the procession. So many excellent features were to be observed in the parade that it would be almost impossible to give any idea of its character. Ohio was out in force and backeyes were numerous, being used as trinkets and as canes.

The G. A. R. Post from Hamilton, O., was armed with these canes. Youthful drun corps were numerous, and the boys not only knew how to play their instruments, but they also drilled well, and wape repeatedly cheered. Other accounterments that recalled the dark days of the war—garden truck and chickens, that reminded one of "Sherman's Bunnmers," an immense brass canteen, carried by half a dozen men; a stuffed eagle, and many other such matters, were especial features for the cheers of the spectators. The Garfield Post, of Mentor, which carried an excellent likeness of President Garfield, attracted much attention.

When the Sheridan Battallon, of Somerset.

aber • d with glistening eyes and waved back a realonse, the kindly smile on her beautiful face gave avidence of how much she loved those who had braved danger with her beloved hus-

Besides banners, Wisconsin announced herself with a badger, which was carried just benind Governor Rusk, as he marched on foot with
his comrades. The Lincoln Post Drum Corps
received much deserved praise for the quality
of the music made on the drums and files.
Commander Curtis and Senator Miller beaded
New York's well-drilled veterans. The sight of
a small delegation from Maine called forth long
continued obsers. Missouri, marching in strong
lines, as if just ending four years' active service,
received something of an ovation, St. Louis received something of an ovation. St. Louis and Kansas City being especially and deserved thy applauded.

Rhode Island had a similarly dressed and

Rhode Island had a similarly dressed and drilled delegation. The Old G-ard, of Washington with their big Shakos and fine drill, called out much applicable. Every department was cheered heartily, the veterans be ng perfecily willing to get house themselves in their endeavors to fitly respond. The Southern States came in for about the hoartiest cheers that were accorded to any of the delegations, aside from their driving and marchine.

The Sony of Veterans, nearly all in uniform and many carrying arms, deserved all of the continued applause that greeted them. One notable and much-applanded feature was the sight of the seven hundred children from the Ohio Soldiers' and Saliors' Orphans' Home, at Xenia, who had come in a special train to see the parade. Little Clifford Grapea, ared six, drilled for a minute in front of the stand as the Cincinnati Sons of Veterans passed in their march, and was cheered hearily. The procession was four hours and forty minutes passing the reviewing stand, and all marched quickly.

After the parade about ten thousand people crowded up to the reviewing stand to call for speeches. Governor Foraker took charge of the meeting, and, one after another, introduced the distinguished people who stood around, the crowd cheering cash name.

This evening the national officers and members of the staff met in the law library at the State House, and some pleasant rememberances were there given to their chiefs. Commander-in-Chief Rea received a beautiful gold badge; Adjutant General Daniel Fish was presented with a massive sold alver salver, on which was worked a beautiful gold badge; adjutant General Daniel Fish was presented with a massive sold alver salver, on which was worked a beautiful gold badge; adjutant General John Texicr received a cold silver canteen.

—A little knowledge is a dangerous

An Oregon Sunday-school teacher propounded a question which only one boy in the class could answer. and one of the boys who failed laid for him on the way home, and gave him the biggest licking he ever had in his life.—Burlington Free Press.

-When a man is dismissed from employment he always has a good deal to say against his late employers. A man, in fact, is like a gun. He makes

# AN OPERATOR'S BLUNDER

Causes a Smashup on the Nypano-Two Trains Wrecked, Engineer Killed and

AKRON, C., Sept. 18.—Another horrible wreck took place to-day on the N. Y., P., & O. railroad. This time it was three miles south of this city, again on a sharp curve and between high banks. Two freight trains, Section 8 of No. 23, and Section 4 of No. 22, came together head-first with such force as to pile the wreckage up fully thirty-five feet high, landing one tender and two freight-cars on top of one of the engines, and crushing nine other cars into kindling-wood, while both engines were completely demolished. One engineer was killed and three persons were quite badly injured, up. Three tramps were stealing a ride on top of a box-car loaded with coke. This car was split open and was shot upon the wreck. One of the tramps was quite badly hurt about the head, but all crawled out of their perilous position and walked away. Train orders had gone out that trains Nos. miles south of here. The operator at New Portage had this order, but for some reason let the block down and let train No. 22 through, causing the wreck.

### THROUGH CAR-WINDOWS.

A Number of Passengers Seriously In Jured in a Wreck on the Big Four Road. INDIANAPOLIS. IND., Sept. 16.—The Big Four express train, on route from Cincinnati to Chicago, was belated last night and it was after one o'clock this morning There is a sharp curve leading to the main track on the canal bank, with several switches, and as the train swung around the half circle the trucks of the passenger coach mounted the switch and the car was thrown on its side. The coach was crowded with its side. The coach was crowded with passenger, the most seriously injured of whom was Robert Pelton, of Toledo, whose leg was thrust through a window, cutting an artery. A. B. Clark, editor of the Col-fax Chronicle, was also thrust through a window, badly cutting his wrists, and W. M. Heath, of Mount Sterling, Ill.; Thomas Buckhauser, of McComb, Ill.; T.W. Lewis, of Shawnee, O., and Edward McCaffrey, of this city, were also painfully injured, while a number escaped with slight

# MINIATURE CYCLONE

Raises Quite a Rumpus in Washington City and Does Damage. Washington, Sept. 16.—A severe rain vailed here for two hours or more this af-ternoon. The storm was especially severe At the three charts and colleges an echoic selection of the convention agraest "all combinations of capital, organized in Trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition is of trade among our citizens" is in harmony with the views entertained and publicly expressed by me long before the assembling of the convention of the convention agraest the views entertained and publicly expressed by me long before the assembling of the convention. Ordinarity, capital shares the losses of tilmenss with labor; but under the operation of the Trust in some of its forms, the wage place worker alone suffers loss, while tild capitals or of tilmenss will labor; but under the operation of the Trust in some of its forms, the wage place worker alone suffers loss, while tild capitals or clusters who refuse to join the combinations of tensor suffers of the combination of the crise site films and the combination of distroyed, and competition as as electroded, and according to the control of the co in the lower part of the city, and a minia ture cyclone raged over a path about tw

WHEELING, W. VA., Sept. 16.-The fan and sausage for breakfast. Three childre ate heartily. Half an hour afterward the were taken violently ill. Dr. John R. D. via was called, and he pronounced the complaint trichings. The children are very II) and the chances for their recovery ar

OMAHA, NEB., Sept. 16.-John Spilink, Schemian tailor, in a fit of temporary in discharged four chambers of a revolver s

placed the muzzle in his mouth and killed himself. The woman is still alive but will Judge Thurman's Letter. is engaged in the preparation of his letter of acceptance. It is understood that it wil

be very brief, and will be given out som time this week, not later than Friday. KNOXVII.LE, TENN., Sept. 16.—A water-spout at Benham's, in Southwest Virginia, ast night washed away the house of Isaac

GETTYBBURG, Pa., Sept. 16.—One hundred survivors of the 23d and 107th Ne York Regiments, of Elmira, arrived here this morning for the Antietam Monument

Mrs. Stowe Improving. HARTFORD, CONN., Sept. 16.—Mrs. Har-riet Beecher Stowe partock of solid food to-day for the first time since last May. She took a short out-doorwalk Saturday.

-Great are the wonders of the tele phone. A physician reports that he was saved a two-mile ride through a driving storm one night by having the patient, a child, brought to the instrument, and held there until it coughed. He diagnosed false croup, prescribed therefor, and turned in for an undisthe night. He found the patient in the morning doing nicely-under the care of another doctor.

# MAIMED AND SCALDED.

A Passenger Train Crashes Into Side-Tracked Freight.

Three Dead and Thirty-One Injured Take

MOUNT VERNON, O., Sept. 14.—At Ankensytown, ten miles north of here, about five o'clock this morning, No. 9, Chicago express, on the Lake Eric Division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, composed of baggage, express and postal-cars, two day coaches and two sleepers, Landenberg and Rockwood, all well-filled with passengers, late war. National Encampment at Columbus, jumped the track while going at a rapid rate of speed, caused by a misplaced switch. Freight No. 210 had taken the siding, and the engine and tender and postal car of the express got by in safety. The smoker and next car were derailed, and thrown upon the freight engine and telescoped into the baggage car. The freight engine was dismantled, and the escaping steam filled the up-ended coaches. Freight Engineer Henry Tom-linson, residence Newark, O., was instantly killed, his skull being crushed. His fireman, Mike Healy, was badly scalded, but escaped serious injury. The baggage-master, Daniel Wilson, residence San-dusky, O., was dead when taken from the wreck. The list of injured is as follows: J. D. Thomas, Shenandoah, Iowa, shoulder dislocated and ribs broken. L. J. Myers, North Baltimore, O., right arm fractured. Edward Valentine, scalded about head, face and arms. Emily Valenabout head, face and arms. Emily Valen-tine, his wife, right shoulder dislocated, badly scalded about the face, arms and leg and injured internally. Peter Minsel, Ayersville, O., cut in head and scalded about legs. W. H. Bridenbaugh, Brunners-burg, O., scalded about hands and head. John Brand, Fort Ina, Kam., scalded about back and injured inside. John Brechbill, Ayersville, O., cut about eye, hips bruised and both legs injured. L. D. Blue, Ayers ville, O., scalded about face, hands and from knees down. A. T. Brechbill, Ayers-

gene Thompson, Defiance, scalp wound.

Yellow Fever Bulletin.

pronounce his case one of genuine Asiatio

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., Sept. 14.-Yesterday two inches of snow and slee

fell here, and the glass stood twenty-eight

Insane Farmer Butchers His Wife

TUSCOLA, ILL., Sept. 14.—M. O. Easton, a farmer living near Arcola, grew vio-lently insane this evening, and attacked

his wife with a corn-knife, hacking her terribly. She will die before morning.

Brother and Two Sisters Drowned.

CARY, ILL., Sopt. 14.-Walter Granthau

lifty years' imprisonment for being an ac

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS., Sept. 14.— Geo. E. Rebell drove a team from Curtis Hotel, Lenox, to the Berkshire House

Great Barrington, fourteen miles, to-day in fifty-three minutes thirteen seconds the best time with a team on record.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 14.—A package of money containing \$2.049 was atolen yester-day from the paying teller's counter in the Third National Bank while he was at

lunch. It is supposed to have been the work of an expert sneak-thief.

ing in the Fox river.

ville, O., legs scalded and fracture of right thigh bone. Ernest Waldner, Defiwm. Grinsley, freight brakeman, resi-dence Shawnee, badly scalded about head, breast and legs, and injured internally; died at five o'clock to-night. Aaron Dick-son, Deflance, O., scalded terribly about the face and chest and will probably die. Jacob Dase, New York, brakeman on ex-press train, head and leg injured. A. C. Henry, Ayersville, O., injured about head,

mines at Earlington, was engaged in drill-ing a hole where a blast had failed to go off, the powder in some unknown manner became ignited and blow the entire blast hip and left foot. Austin Wing. Dupont Putnam County, O., cut in head. R. Fliescher, Baltimore, Md., left leg in-jured and bruised about the head. J. C.

Charley Begrapt, a wealthy farmed living near Millersburg, while walking is his sleep the other night, walked out of a third-story window, twenty-five feet from the ground, and received such injuries that will cause his death. He is a confirmed Samuel Myers, Cascade, C., braised about head and left eye injured. Edward Daily, Troy, R. Y., wounded in the abdomen and scalded about head. F. E. Smith, Toledo, Ia., right arm fractured near the shoulder, F. H. Lucan, Newark, cut on the back of the head. Peter

inty, and Jas. Ste

phens made postmaster.

The following Kentucky pensions were granted on the 13th: Original Invalidgranted on the lath: Original invani-Ralph P. Wilbern, Freedom; Jos. S. But-ler, Kenton; Chas. Suellen, Frankfort; Jerry Turner, Hiseville; Samuel A. Lyons Louisville; Robt. H. Fields, Kings Creek; David L. Downs, Greenup; C. H. Henry, W. Burris, Mouth of Laurel; Nicholas scalp wound. C. E. McBride, Mansfield, bruised about arms and shoulder. Eu-JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Sept. 14.—Official bulletin for the twenty-four hours ending 830; total number of deaths to date, 116. Deaths-Mrs. Herrick (this makes the

The corner-stone of St. John's Episco-pal Church, at Lexington, was laid a few days ago. The church, when completed,

days ago. The church, when completed, will cost \$10,000.

ASHLAND will be the next meeting-place of the Kentucky Methodist Conference.

THE Kentucky League of Democratic Clubs will meet in Louisville, Thursday, Asialic Cholera in Hinors.

Hillsmond, Ill., Sept. 14.—A genuine case of Asiatic cholera is reported in this county. Fritz Theen, a wealthy German farmer, residing a few miles east of here, died very suddenly at his residence yesterday, having been confined to his bed less than forty-eight hours. Physicians

lum, Lexington, contains seventy-five acres. The patients consume for dinner 800 roasting-ears, six bushels of tomatoes, eight bushels of potatoes, sixty head of cabbage and other vegetables in pro-

degrees above zero. It was the third snow-storm and the sixth time the thermometer has been below the freezing point here THE State Treasurer and Auditor of

of this month. They have appointed com-mittees to arrange every thing. While the re-union is in session the remains of members of the Brigade who fell at Chat-tanooga and Atlanta will be re-interred at Frankfort. Assistant Secretary of State, Captain Willis L. Ringo, has left for those battle-fields to disinter and remove a salesman, of Chicago, and two sisters were drowned here to-day by the capsiz-ing of a boat from which they were fish-Shawkertown, ILL., Sept. 14.—George Milliken was yesterday found guilty of murdering his wife, and Judge Jones sen-tenced him to be hanged November 23. Hester Annie Dewees, his mistress, got

were passing along the Fleming Pike, near Maysville, the other night, on their way in a short fight that followed, Stere Young struck Kline over the head with a rock. The blow prestrated Kline, paralyzing the nerve between the brain and lungs. He

DETECTIVE BAUER, of the United States Secret Service, arrived at Louisville, the other night, with Richard L. Wilson, a notorious Kentucky counterfeiter, who was captured in the mountains of Webster County. Wilson was well equipped for work, and was snugly located in a cave. A number of dies and a quantity of spurious cein were reliant.

REPRESENTATIVE STONE, of Kentucky, reported favorably with an amondment from the Committee on Claims, the bill for the relief of Elias B. Martin, of Caldwell County. The bill, when introduced by Mr. Stone, carried with it an appropriation of \$571 to be paid to Mr. Martin for property taken from him by the Union army during the late war. As amended the amount of money is reduced \$771. Mr. Stone from the Committee on War Claims, reported favorably the bill for the relief of James Clark, of Spencer County. It pro-James Clark, of Spencer County. It pro-vides for the payment of \$1,021 for supplies taken from him by the army during the

In the Christian circuit court on the 14th In the Christian circuit court on the 18th Charles Fox, colored, was sentenced to a tarm of three years in the penitentiary for grand larceny, and Jos. Wilson, colored, was also sentenced to four years in the penitentiary for stealing \$400 from W. M. Davis, of Hopkinsville. The case of W. L. Bradley, for the murder of Bob Nelson, was continued. vas continued.

THE 14th was Kentucky day at the Cincinnati Exposition, and, as usual, when Kentuckians go into a thing, it was s grand success. Governor Buckner was there at the bead of his staff and a few thousand of his fellow-Statesmen. The whole programme was good, and it was well carried out.

REPUBLICANS of the Third District held their convention at Bowling Green and re-nominated Hon. W. Godfrey Hunter for Congress.

Two cottages of Mrs. Spengle, Lexing-ton, were destroyed by fire, the other day, from a defective flue. In going to the fire the book and ladder truck was overturned at the corner of Church and Broadway, dashing the pipeman and driver to the ground, the former, Mr. Jones, being tossed about fifteen feet in the air and falling violently to the rocky street, receiving very serious, if not fatal injuries.

The building of the Louisville Southers

railroad bridge over the Kentucky river at Tyrone has been let, to be comp LEWIS DE LEMOS, claiming to be a New

Tork photographer, arrived in Versailles, several days ago, opened up a "permament" photograph gallery in the Wallace building, and offered cabinets at a low figure. He raked in the sheckels in advance, and has now skipped the town. As Christle Burns, a hand in the coa

into the man's face, inflicting injuries from which he died in great agony.

A POST-OFFICE has been established at Colville, Harrison County, and John Dun-

Myers, Dupont, O., scalded about head and left log contused. Wm. Pontius, Circle-ville, shoulder bruised and hands cut. ROY JONES was fatally stabbed by Jim

somnambulist, and has often got up in his sleep, saddled and bridded his horse, and ridden for miles before awakening.

A POST-OFFICE has been established at Minsdala, Ayersville, O., scalded about legs. J. H. Myers, Defiance, O., scaled about hips and legs. A. Kitchen, Dupont, O., scaled about hips and legs. A. Kitchen, Dupont, Laura Boyce, Trenton, Mo., cut on hand. John F. McKinley, Mansfield, O., scaled

W. Burris, Mouth of Laurel; Nicholas Mount, Covington; Shelton Hines, Science Hill; John Cullum, Covington, Daniel M. Kessler, Greensburg; Solomon Purvis, Morehead; Linsea A. Ashley, Somerset; Otto W. Hooper, Dunmer; Chas. C. Hefling, Lagrange. Mexican Survivors—Hugh L. White, Richmond. Robinson, Henry Lengle, Louis I. Flem-ing, E. Gray, Frank Wily, Mrs. Chatman, infant of W. J. Wallace, Lulu E. Coleman, Benj. Bagwell, Patrick Keely, Mrs. C. H.

THE garden of the Eastern Lunatic Asy-

The State Treasurer and Auditor of Public Accounts made their monthly settlement of accounts on the 10th in the presence of State Inspector R. A. Miller, and the result shows that there is in the treasury the sum of \$225,425 46 deposited in the city banks, as follows: Farmers' Bank, \$96,424 09; Branch Bank of Kentucky, \$129,002 37. This amount Inspector Miller certified to the Governor.

The "Orphan Brigade," C. S. A., will have a re-union in Frankfort on the 26th of this month. They have appointed committees to arrange every thing. While the re-union is in session the remains of

has not spoken since, and physicians on the 10th said that his death may ensue at

ous coin were seized.

NEAR Brown Run, while Mrs. Mary